

The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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The Principia

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PROSPECTUS.

Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound moral
Christian reforms—the abolition of slaveholding, &c., the ruin traffic, and
Christianity—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, do-
mestic, business arrangements, and aims of life—to the individual, the family,
the Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to
God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering every life
type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law;
our explication, obedience; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine prom-
ises; our passion, the whole armor of God.
—a Gentle Friendly, peace offering, or notice.

THE BIBLE ABOLITIONIST.

Containing the testimony of the Scriptures against Slavery, and the Scriptu-
ral method of freeing it.

"To the law and to the testimony, if they speak will according to this
word, it is because there is no light in them." Isa. viii. 20. "All Scripture is
given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for correction, for
restraining in righteousness. That the man of God might be perfect, thor-
oughly furnished unto all good works." 2 Tim. in. 16, 17

Part III.—Slaveholding brought directly to the test of the
Bible.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE PROPHECY OF AMOS.

[Continued.]

In the same connection, the prophet reproves their wor-
ship of Moloch and Chub, and predicts their conquest and
captivity. (Chap. V, 26.) The worship of Moloch, (the des-
troys of humanity) whether with or without the use of
images, can never be successfully conjoined with the
worship of Jehovah. How many in our day, "desire the
day of the Lord"—the conversion of the world, the reign
of Christ, the Millennium of his church, to whom "the
day of the Lord" would be darkness, and who, should it burst
upon them, would be overwhelmed with terror and confu-
sion! How is that day to come to a land of oppression, of
human chattelhood, of enforced concubinage and heathen-
ism, a land that annulls marriage and withholds Bibles, that
prohibits the reproof of oppression, that punishes by fines
and imprisonments, the succorers of the fugitive brethren
of Christ? How, but by repentance and amendment, or by
terrible judgments?

How ludicrous, and yet how lamentable—how humil-
iating and how horrible!—is the spectacle, when slaveholders
and their apologists come together, in Bible and Tract and
Missionary Anniversaries, to celebrate and to promote the
evangelizing of the heathen, to pray for "the day of the
Lord," to declaim, eloquently, upon the signs of its ap-
pearance, the flight of the angel in mid-heaven, having the
everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the
earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue and
people, (Rev. xiv. 6,) and boasting that the Christians of
America, of all others, are becoming the honored instru-
ments of his fight! Should any one rise to propose a sup-
ply of Bibles and teachers for our four millions of slaves,
and their restoration to the sanctities of marriage and the
family relation, alas! how would the delightful decan be
interrupted: the "peace of our Zion disturbed"—the music
of the anthem, and the loud sounding organ jarred! If ever
the Infinite Purify looks down upon us as a people assem-
bled with impiety, iniquity and decay, saying, "Take
away from me the noise of thy song, for I will not hear
the melody of thy lyre, and that it not be when he looks on
such assemblies of American oppressors and their associ-
ates?

Are our comments on this passage of Scripture too se-
vere? Listen then, to the comments of learned and hon-
ored expositors, who, without a direct specification of modern
slavery in America, or elsewhere, have applied this portion of
divine instruction to oppression in general, to oppressions of a
far lighter character, such oppressions as existed in Is-
rael.

Let justice have its free course, so that the meekest per-
sons might have the benefit of it. —Leath.

The American slave has no benefit whatever, from courts
of justice, not being able to litigate in them.

"The Israelites were encouraged in presumption, by the
obscure of religious solemnities. Perhaps, in the tem-
ples of the ten tribes, they copied the manner of keeping
the solemn feast, and of presenting the sacrifices, and even
the music and Psalms in use at the temple of Jerusa-
lem. But the whole was so coupled with idolatry, super-
stition, hypocrisy, and iniquity, that God utterly abhorred
not rejected it. Some, however, think that Judah was also
included in this rebuke, and on very probable grounds. In-
stead of relying on these external and hypocritical services,
they would do better to reform their hearts of justice, that
justice and equity might thence be diffused, like streams of
water throughout the land. Thus, a hopeful beginning,
might be made in the reformation of morals and religion,
without which no sacrifices could please God." —Scott's Com-
mentary.

The principle is here laid down, by these Commentators,
as being derived from this portion of scripture, that in a
nation whose oppression exists, unexpressed, and where
the people give their tacit consent to this condition of things,
their religious services are thereby rendered unacceptable
to God, nay, more, that they become the means of encourag-
ing the worshippers in their presumption, and false hopes
of the divine favor, while they cherish their sin. The be-
ginning of a "reformation of morals and religion" in
such a people, must be to "reform their courts of justice";
so that the needy may have the benefit of them. If this
principle does not apply to the people of this country, to
whom does it apply? Or how could it be applied to the
people of Israel and Judah, in the time of the prophet
Amos, who never heard of such oppressions as those of this
land, nor of so infamous a judicial decision as that of our
Supreme Court—that the oppressed race "have no rights
which others are bound to respect?"

The reader will have noticed that the prophets whose
messages they have been considering, insist, uniformly, upon
a political, a political reformation, as the indispensable
condition of acceptable worship, where such reformation is
demanded by the existence of oppression. They will no-
tice, likewise, that the Commentators we have quoted,
agree with us in this feature of our expiations. The no-
tion that religion must not contrail politics, nor be applied
to political wickedness, is among the most modern of all in-
novations upon the faith of our fathers.

The prophet proceeds, in the next chapter, to include
both Zion and Samaria, Judah and Israel, under one and
the same category of condemnation. The nominal ortho-
doxy of the former, where Jehovah alone was publicly
worshipped, and where, in his temple, his worshippers as-
sembled could not serve to draw any broad line of de-
marcation between them and the idolatrous and heathen
Samaritans who united the worship of the gods of Assy-
ria with that of Jehovah, so long as they both agreed in
adorating oppression, and neglecting its political and judi-
cial extirpation.

Who to them that are at ease in Zion, that trust in the
mountain of Samaria, that are named chief of the nations,
saying, "We have use of Israel courts." Let that pass away
the evil day, and cause the seat of vic-
tims to come near, that lie on beds of ivory, and stretch
themselves on cushions, and eat the lamb of the flock,
and eat out of the stall, that chase at the sound of the
viol and flout it themselves instruments of music, like

David, that drink wine in bowls, and anoint themselves
with the chief ointments, but they are not grieved with the
afflictions of Joseph. Therefore shall they go captive and the
banquet of them that stretch themselves shall be re-
minded. The Lord God hath sworn by himself, saying, "I
the Lord God of hosts, I abhor the excellency of Jacob and
hate his palaces, therefore will I deliver up the city, with
all that is therein. (Chap. vii. 1-8.) For ye have turned
judgment into gall, and the fruit of righteousness into ban-
lock." (v. 12.)

The administration of public justice, and even their re-
ligious services had proved as nauseous as gall, and as po-
isonous as homlock, instead of being a source or an example
of equity and piety. —Scott's Commentary.

The voluptuousness, the ease, the luxury, the extrava-
gance, the music, the feasting, the wine—all these indicate a
state of effluence, of elevation above vulgar cares and home-
ly labors, the condition of those regarded as the "first
class" of society, both among the aristocrats and the heret-
ical, the temple worshippers at Jerusalem, and the labor-
ers at Samaria, or both of them intermingled. Their char-
acters were essentially the same—lovers of themselves,
"lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God," or of his
approved poor. No money had they to expend in judicial
defences of the crushed poor, nor in fending such prophets
as the "herdsman of Tekoa," the reprover of oppressors.
Their wine, their oil, their ivory furniture, their musical
instruments and princely fare, their temples, their altars,
their sacrifices, their gorgeous worship, absorbed even their
princely revenues, and they had nothing to spare for the
cause of the oppressed. Indeed they had no heart for it.
The seat of violence, of perverted government, of iniqui-
tous jurisprudence, was in their very midst, and with their
corridal assent and support. They wore, themselves, responsi-
ble for judicial oppression. Their enjoyments were not
disturbed by any anxieties for the oppressed. They were
"not grieved for the affliction of Joseph," for those who,
like Joseph, were oppressed and in bondage. Therefore
they should go into bondage themselves!

Such was the message, to Israel and Judah. Why was
it proffered on the sacred record, but that it might be used
in ages to come? When and where should it be applied,
if not now, to the citizens and the worshippers in this land?
Where is the picture inapplicable or inappropriate? In
what particular, except that the oppressed of this land,
and literally that those in Israel and Judah, may be rep-
resented by Joseph, who was "indeed stole away out of
the land" of their fathers.

* See fit Kings, xli. 24-33
† See Chap. i. 1.

THE COMING REVOLUTION—THE WAR—SLAVERY AND ABOLITION.

PROGRESS OF SENTIMENT

NUMBER THREE.

We have, in previous numbers, presented our readers
with numerous and brief extracts from our exchange pa-
pers, favoring a national abolition of slavery.—We have as
many more marked and laid up for the same use, if we
shall find room for them. We occupy as much space as we
can afford, this week, to some larger articles, entering
into the argument, not mere expressions of sentiment.

40. REPARATION OR EMANCIPATION.

By HON. AMASA WALKER, [REPRESENTATIVE OF STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.]

The bombardment of Fort Sumter in April, the South-
ern Rebellion as a fact, the battle at Bull Run showed the
contending parties its character and dimensions.
The influence of the first of these events was to arouse
and unite the free states in support of the Government—the
result of the latter principle beginning to be felt, will be its
demonstration of great principle on which the war shall be
conducted, and the exact issue to be made.

and idea that we can't carry on in this gentlemanly
 manner, I've got a million plans, and that we can't
 man free or slave had our part in it, and I'm determined
 to get the whole thing straightened out, and I'm
 going to be a good deal of it, and I'm going to
 in their progress of oversteering the steamboat.
 I'm going to be a good deal of it, and I'm
 declare that no colored man would be permitted to march
 through Pennsylvania, and our General, some of them at
 at least, preside, and march out of Mason and Dix's
 line, with proclamations, assuring the slaveholders that
 they would be protected in their slave property, and that,
 and I'm going to be a good deal of it, and I'm
 reverend Amasa Junction, and I hope that my friends
 will serve as the friends of the National Government,
 the safety and extent of the work before them, and learn
 them, probably the important lesson, that what we mean
 may be legitimately secured. I will do a bold, a strong
 and I'm going to be a good deal of it, and I'm
 and line, an inspiring at the time.

54. THE CAUSE MUST BE ASSIMILATED

The Massachusetts Spy, Aug. 7th says
We have undertaken this war to put down treason, to save the Union and the Constitution, and to maintain free institutions. The slave power is in arms to destroy the Republic, and it is not likely that the movements of government and our armies will be regulated throughout this war, by an elaborate tenderness towards the institution of slavery. The more earnest we become, the more deeply and universally shall we feel that whatever hinders our armies or helps the side of treason, must be annihilated. Slavery is a *per se* evil, *per se* traffic, and one way or another this accursed institution will lose influence and get its disorders.

53. POPULAR IDEAS OF THE REBELLION.

The War and Slavery
WESTPORT, CONN., Thursday, Aug. 8. 1861.
To the Editor of the New-York Times.

You say truly that this war in which we are engaged has for its object simply to put down the rebellion against our nationality. This is the object and the whole of it.

But how are we to accomplish this object? Many say, "Gather an immense Army, pay hundreds of millions of money, and go on from battle-field to battle-field, till the treasonous slaveholders are exterminated, and the institution of Slavery is done away." In case it shall be found impossible to succeed in this way, then, as a last resort, decree emancipation." The plan is to do all we can toward crushing out the rebellion without harming the peculiar institution; and if, after an immense outlay of money and life, we find that either the Republic is ruined, or the institution of Slavery is not destroyed, it is assumed, and with reason, that a decree of emancipation by the war power would make short work with the rebellion. It is capable of demonstration that, with ten thousand men properly applied, a single month would suffice to revolutionize the larger part of the South into submission—and with that a less number of suffering and outrage than ordinarily follows in the track of war.

[illegible]

To you, merchants and tax-payers—to you, citizens, whose brothers and sons are taking daily risks at the cannon's mouth, it is not merely a question how this reason may be suppressed, but how it may be suppressed in the most *peedy, economic, and efficient* manner. If you fail to say "Yes" to this wish of your hearts—then let me tell you that after all your sacrifices you will still have the greatest thing to do.

At your costly martyrdoms to spare your enemies and the assassins of your country, we are to the glory. Save your Republic must die. Let the people understand it. — *Save the Republic must die.* The sooner the lesson is learned the better. God Almighty will reward us with reverses and almost kill us with any defeat and bloodshed, if we are ready to pay with the master that defile like God and man.

64. SLAVERY AND THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1961.
To the Editor of the New York Times.

The political scheme is evidently to "save the Union," and, at the same time, save the sacred peculiar institution within the States where it exists. Wendell Phillips and the Abolitionists call on the Government to save the nation by proclaiming liberty to all in bondage, and then at once forever dispose of the cause of the woful conflict. The people are not yet quite prepared to demand the latter, though it needs only the Government to pronounce the word, and they will enthusiastically support it with joyful hearts, willing hands, and by every other generous means.

35. NORTHERN OPINIONS AND SOUTHERN

BATTERIES
From the Fond-du-lac Commonwealth.

We hear mon every day, who we know have thought for several years that we have been " crazy with nigger on the brain," and coming in language more vigorous than appropriate to the occasion, they have been expressing their rebellious natures. There are lots of men who, when this contest commenced, were tauder in their expressions, in regard to treating the rebels, who, if they wanted to, would have been glad to have the rebels shot down like dogs. I believe that I have heard of a man, who was a member of the Legislature, who, in a public assembly, took up a pistol, with a delicate lance, that now wouldn't object to have the traitors despatched with all possible speed, with a big nigger, with a bushhook, if that was the only, or, the best, weapon available. Every rebel shot dead, does not excite him to the rage of the other day, but he is satisfied, as necessary, in our opinion, to wipe out some of the opinions of Northerners as it is to capture Southern batteries. Southern powder is the best of any of which we have heard, and it is the only powder that will go up the North, and will kill a great many in the South.

36. SLAVERY IN THE CONTEST

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

That Slavery is at the bottom of all the difficulty ;
That Slavery is a wrong and accursed thing ;
That to return a fugitive is unchristian and inhuman ;

That the slave question will return upon us *cannot* be kept down or out of sight.

Let there be no promise to put down insurrection in such state or section.

If we are obliged to march an army through a belligerent section, let it liberate the slaves as fast as it finds them.

Further—we must not lose the sympathy of the black man. We must not leave our work partly done, especially if the continued perversity of the South will give us the least pretext for finishing it. Let the error of our fathers warn us. Lawyers can tell us how to amend the Constitution to suit new conditions.*

Equal rights for all men.
A peace, perfect and perpetual.

The South needs her colored population; the blacks would prefer to remain there. Nothing but oppression drives them North. It is the birth-land of most of them: they like the climate, and understand the work there to be done; would be willing, if free, as common sense and history both assures us, to labor for the planters, and would be worth unspeakably more as 'hired servants' than as slaves.

Truly yours
L. HOLMEN.

The Constitution needs only to be construed by her legal rules of interpretation, and then enforced—in order to abolish slavery.

Glaser of Princeton.

52. CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE MAM

The recent Congressional Convention of Vermont, passed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Our General Government is assailed by a fearful rebellion, by which its integrity and its existence are imperilled; therefore, resolved

1. That as the representatives of the Congregational churches of Vermont we pledge to our Government and to its armies our prayers, our sympathies, and our earnest co-operation in all suitable ways, to suppress the rebellion, and vindicate the authority and dignity of the Constitution and laws over our whole domain.

2 That whereas slavery the great sin and calamity of our nation, manifestly underlies all the avowed reasons for this rebellion, and is the bitter root of all our serious internal difficulties, we shall rejoice, if, in the suppression of the rebellion

God shall cause the institution of slavery to be what it shall be, break its power that its speedy abolition shall be made sure.

58 — WE ARE GETTING TO BE ABOLITIONISTS.

A correspondent of the *N.Y. Times*, writing from Philadelphia, March 21, said:

[illegible]

39. A COLONEL IN THE ARMY.

A correspondent of the *American Baptist*, A. L. P., presumed to be Elder A. L. Post of Montrose, Pa., writing from Washington, D. C., on Jan. 10, 1892.

From Washington City, Aug. 5, says
Having come down from the Capitol, I met a C-Union of our friends, and they told me the attitude of our
Bridger's trouble about the slaves whose masters
away from them, came up in conversation. Without
leader on my part, he remarked, most emphatically
"I would like to see him put arms in their hands, and set
them fighting the battles of the Union." I told him I
did make a proclamation to that effect, everywhere, and
the war would end in two weeks. The fact itself would
bring the rebels to terms." I must confess for a very great
impression on me. It was, however, the policy to
save life and money, and establish a government
upon the true grounds of strength, perpetuity and
glory, had been so fully comprehended by him. This is a
good indication. Heaven grant, for the country's sake and
the sake of the Union, that the President, the Cabinet,
and that not only Colonels, but Generals-in-Chief, and they
who are at the head of all, the President and his Cabinet,
may comprehend the policy as well as the Colonel referred
to. It may be, in my judgment, the truest humanity
the case allows, and the best policy, to have the
councils of the nation under the garb of humanity.

60. REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB.

At the stated meeting of this Club, held last evening at Cooper Institute, Mr. Sinclair Tousey presided, and Mr. Oliver opened with some remarks on the following subject, which was laid over the previous evening.

"Resolved, That the surest and quickest way of ending the rebellion, and establishing a permanent peace, is to declare immediate and unconditional emancipation."

Mr. Oliver proposed adding, "Wherever rebellion exists his argument was, that the Union, with slavery in it, was not worth preserving. But the only way of really preserving the Union, was by emancipation. For even if the South was subjugated," Jeff. Davis and his crew would but return to Congress, and raise again the old question of slavery. Congress had now the power to abolish slavery, as the South had departed from the protection of the law. The speaker's sentiments were, that the negro had as much right to own the master, as the master his negro. As a point of fact, he stoutly denied, on the authority of his own observation, the accepted notion that white men could

Dr. Kennedy, who said that he had found it necessary to change his platform, and he believed that the Republican party, if it intended to exist any longer, must have abolition on its platform. He had come to the conclusion that slaves must be liberated wherever they are found. The war could not be terminated honestly on the present platform. He said that he had been nominated. All the European and civilized nations were against the United States with slavery in it. The speaker read extracts from Lord Shaftesbury's late speech, to the effect that England could never sympathize with either the Union or the rebellion. He said that he had been nominated. Dr. Gould offered a substitute more radical, so, because of the opposition, the speaker made the following recommendation that President Lincoln should proclaim emancipation by martial law. This was opposed. One member denounced the Clerk for eternally raising the

The meeting was then adjourned. At subsequent meetings the Resolution has been discussed, and the vote upon it still deferred. It is understood that at each season of discussion the sentiment gains ground.

Fremont's Proclamation among the people is almost universally popular so far as we can learn, and is enthusiastically received where it is understood to be, according to *The Tribune* first telegraph a proclamation of liberty to all the slaves of Missouri. None except sympathizers with secession have found fault with it.

Considering the *quality* of the religious work presented among the Cherokees, the *smallness* of it, its *existence* may be the less to be deplored. Not even it, perhaps, is considered a calamity, that the forty years teaching of the Missionaries of the Board, have been withdrawn, when their teachings and example, as exhibited in this pamphlet, are considered. But what shall be said of the statement that "the Cherokees are a *Christian people*"? What can be more evident than that the work of evangelizing them is yet to be undertaken and accomplished; and all the more on account of the defective teaching they have received.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D.
D., Pastor of the Church of the Puritans, New York. Hall,
Clayton & Co., Printers, No. 40 Pine Street. 1861.—18mo
pp. 36

We took up this little pamphlet with some apprehensions as to the feasibility of compressing into so small a compass sufficient matter, judiciously selected and arranged, to give the reader the information that he would naturally be seeking after. We were soon relieved of our apprehensions. It is, of course, only what it claims to be a *digest*; but it gives a clear idea of the volume into which it might have been expanded. This was enough for the present. The biography is not yet closed, and we pray that it may not be, for a long time to come—Something of the kind was needed, just now, when slander and persecution against this faithful messenger of God are so rampant, something to tell the multitudes who this man is, about whom the Scribes and Pharisees and all they of Jerusalem have raised such an uproar. That *something* is now well supplied. It will do its good work. It should be scattered, broadcast, over the country. It will convey needed information, correct misapprehensions, dispel prejudices, and open the minds of many, to receive the truth. It gives a miniature picture of a true Christian Reformer, and will tend to the multiplication as well as to the encouragement of such. Apart, however, from the biographical portion, it contains rich gems of thought and sentiment from Dr. Cheever's writings, sufficient to render it worthy of circulation as a Tract, *not* of the tame insipid style in vogue, but one having point, authority and power, derived from God's word—creating, we trust, an appetite and a demand, for the volumes from whence they are taken. Price, 20 cents, bound in cloth, gilt edges. Address WILLIAM HERRIES, Tribune Office, New-York.

Our Country's greatest danger, and true deliverer

This is a timely Tract, [“Occasional No 1,”] of the American Reform Tract and Book Society, Cincinnati, Ohio. 8 pages. It is ably written, and advocates a National Abolition of Slavery. We quote a single paragraph:

Another place does not the present position of the seceded States leave this startling alternative before every friend of freedom and the Union throughout the country? *You must kill slavery, or slavery will kill you?* When the judgments of God are abroad in a land, is the warning of inspiration, it becomes the inhabitants thereof to learn righteousness. The 'cry of the oppressed' has for many long years been going up to heaven from our country, and the vial of wrath are now being poured out upon us. Put away this deadly thing from us! Are we not to put away this deadly thing from us? So sure as there is a God in heaven, we shall never know a true peace till we do—
—182.

THE MASS DEMOCRATS have lately held a State Convention at Augusta, when a split was made between the Breckinridge and Douglas delegates. The former 240 in number adopted Seward resolutions, whereas the latter, amounting 190, retired and adopted U. S. resolutions. The paper reported and cited by the two following:

And that in vain will it be for our brave soldiers to put down the present rebellion, unless the people at home remove the cause that led to it, by putting their iron heel upon the two sides of our disasters—the Unionist and abolitionism.

So, if the Breckenridge Democrats carry the State, they will carry out the "Confederacy." If the Douglas Democrats succeed they promise to put down *slavery and Liberty*, at the same time.—Bright follows in the wake.

What has become of Major Jack Downing? Maine Democrats must be on its last legs.

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE, Aug. 21, rebukes and satirizes the Albany Evening Journal and New-York World for their absurd and mendacious slanders against the "Contraband" slaves as being spies in the interest of the slaveholders!

News of the Day.

SATURDAY, SEPT 7th.

Padu ah.—Yesterday forenoon Gen. Grant commencing the National forces at Cairo, with two regiments of infantry, one company of light artillery and two regiments of cavalry, proceeded to Paducah, which has for some time been more or less a rendezvous of Secessionists. He found the place somewhat of a neutral ground, as he found no flags flying in different parts of the city, in anticipation of the arrival of the rebel Army, which was reported to be only sixteen miles distant, 4800 strong. When Gen. Grant entered the place, however, the loyal citizens burned down those flags.—Our men then took possession of the place, and the rebels fled to the westward. At the Hospital, and found large quantities of rations and leather intended for the rebel Army.—*Time.*

The rebel officer killed.—It is stated on good authority that the officer killed on Saturday last on Munson's Hill by a rifle shot by Major Minturn, was George W. Hughes of Maryland, a son of Gen. Hughes, of Baltimore.—*Id.*

Virginia.—On Friday a force of 1,000 Mississippians, as a guard, reached the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, with sixty pieces of artillery. The force opposite Washington is estimated by the rebels at 125,000, with heavy reinforcements daily arriving. They say that an attack is to be made on Washington the present week.

Simultaneously with the attack on Washington, demonstrations are to be made (according to the same authority) near the mouth of the Ocauon, and above at Edward's Nolan's, or the White House ferry.—*Ib.*

MONDAY, SEPT. 9.

Washington. The news from Washington this morning indicates the active opening of spoily hostilities. General McClellan on Saturday made a balloon ascension with Professor . . . and spent two hours in a burning reconnaissance of the rebel positions. This was followed by a day's morning daylight by a movement of our pickets, who were advanced one mile from their former positions, the rebel pickets retreating before them without any attempts at resistance. . . . The rebels were also ordered to evacuate their position to their fortifications on Munson's Hill, have received orders to form a 10th battery, commanding the Leeburg turnpike, about seven miles from the Chain Bridge. There does not appear, however, to be any considerable body of troops in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge. . . . Yesterday last the rebels actually made an attempt to effect a crossing of the Potomac at Great Falls, about sixteen miles above Washington, but were repulsed with considerable loss. They planted a battery of rifled cannon upon the heights of the Chain Bridge, and were ordered to move our troops on the Maryland side attempting, meaning, to cross by constructing a temporary bridge with planks. The Sharpshooters of the Pennsylvania Seventh, however, met them with such a galling fire that they were forced to give up the attempt. . . . One of our men was killed and one man was slightly wounded among the Pennsylvania.

An important order was yesterday issued by Gen. McClam, providing for a better observance of the Sabbath in the National Army. He recommends that all work be suspended on that day, except in the case of an attack made by the enemy, or some other extreme military necessity; that unnecessary movements shall be made; that the men shall, as far as possible, be permitted to rest; and that they shall attend divine service after the customary morning inspection.—*Id.*

R. — A conclusive evidence of the sympathy felt for the Government of the United States by the Emperor of Russia, will be found in the letter which we publish this morning, written by Prince Gortschakoff to Baron Stockel, the Russian Minister at Washington, by command of the Emperor. His Majesty remarks to the fullest extent the importance of maintaining the Union, and directs Mr. Stockel to use all his influence in behalf of the German Empire. The Emperor has been suitably and wisely advised by Secretary Seward. — R.

Kentucky's Unionists were not alone in opposing the war. In fact, many Unionists in the South were also opposed to the war. In fact, many Unionists in the South were also opposed to the war. In fact, many Unionists in the South were also opposed to the war.

in some distance below Columbus on the Kentucky side. On the next day, Gen. Grant, commanding at Cairo, knowing of this movement of the rebels into Kentucky, and being assured of the march of about 3,800 of their forces towards Paducah, steamed up to the latter place with two regiments of infantry, one company of artillery and two gunboats, and took possession of that important town, in advance of the rebels.—(H)

Kanawha Ferry—The Cincinnati Press of Thursday announced that an engagement took place on Sunday last in the Kanawha Valley, 15 miles from Gauley Bridge, which resulted in the complete rout of the rebels. They were routed by the 6th and 10th Ohio, and the Seventh Kentucky regiments. According to the Press' informant, the two regiments had been ordered to dislodge a small body of rebels who had entrenched themselves some miles from Gauley Bridge, and while on their way to the place designated, they were attacked by Floyd with a body of 2,500

men. Although taken somewhat by surprise, the National troops soon formed in proper order, and commenced such a deadly fire that the rebels were soon thrown into confusion and fled precipitately, leaving a large number of arms and accoutrements, and a large quantity of provisions, and at last threw aside their arms and fled in confusion and sought the mountain paths and trails through the forest. The National troops captured about two hundred and eighty prisoners, and a large quantity of baggage and equipments, while their own loss was but trifling.

*Negro Citizenship.—*The Rev. H. H. Garner, (colored), left this city a few days ago, for Europe, with a regular passport of citizenship, signed by W. H. Seward, Secretary of State. This fact met all Judge Taney with terror and surprise.

From the *Czar of Russia*.—Washington Sept. 8.—The Russian minister, Mr. De Stoeckl, had an audience of the President on Saturday, and read to him the following dispatch

[TRANSLATION.]

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.

Mr. Dr. Stock, &c., &c.

SIR.—From the beginning of the conflict which divides the United States of America, you have been desirous to make known to the federal government the deep interest which the Emperor of Russia takes in the development of a crisis which puts in question the prosperity and even the existence of the Union. The Emperor profoundly regrets to see that the hope of a peaceful solution is not realized, and that the progress of the struggle in arms, are ready to let loose upon the country the worst of evils, the sources of political society: a civil war. For the more than eighty years it has existed, the American Union owes its progress, its stability, its peace, to the concord of its members, concentered, united, in the illustrious founder, by institutions which have been able to reconcile the Union with liberty. This Union has been the example of all nations, the spectacle of all prosperity without example in the annals of the world. It would be deplorable that, after so exclusive an experience, the United States should be hurried into a breach of the solemn compact which up to this time has made their power, the basis of their greatness, their security, their interests, and perhaps even because of this diversity, Providence seems to urge them to draw closer the traditional cord which is the basis of the very foundation of their greatness, and that they should not allow themselves to be might impose upon themselves to maintain it, are beyond comparison with those which dissolution would bring after it. I trust they will not be dissuaded, they are per-

The struggle which unhappily has just arisen can neither be indefinitely prolonged, nor lead to the total destruction of one of the parties. Sooner or later it will be necessary to come to some settlement, whatever it may be which may cause the divergent interests now actually in issue to be brought to a head. It is not, however, a good sign that a proof of high political wisdom in seeking in discussion a settlement be a mere admission of defeat and a barren squandering of strength and of public riches, and a note of violence and reciprocal reprisal shall have come to deepen an abyss between the two parties of the constitution, to end, definitely, in the mutual exhaustion and in the political impotence of the commercial and political power.

[illegible]

If wise in the life of your friend, your language and your conduct will result, you will respond to the intentions of his Majesty the Emperor, in devoting this is the personal finance which you may have made during your long residence.

at Washington, and the consideration which belongs to your character, as the representative of a sovereign nation, by the most friendly sentiments towards the American Union. This Union is not simply, in our eyes, an element essential to the universal political equilibrium; it constitutes a nation in itself, and our duty as Americans, and Russia have pledged the most friendly interest for the two countries, placed at the extremities of the two worlds, both in the ascending period of their development, appear called to a natural community of interests and of sympathies, of which it is the duty of the Government of the United States to be the first to take advantage. I do not wish here to approach any of the questions which divide the United States. We are not called upon to express ourselves in this contest. The preceding considerations have no other object than to attest the lively solicitude of the Emperor of the French for the dangers which menace the American Union, and the sincere wishes which his Majesty entertains for the maintenance of that great work so laboriously raised, and which appeared so rich in its future.

In this sense, sir, that I desire you to express yourself, as well to the members of the general government, as to the influential persons whom you may meet, giving them the assurance that in every event the American nation may count upon the most cordial sympathy on the part of our august Emperor, during the important crisis which it is passing through at present.

Receive, sir, the expressions of my very deep consideration.
(sign.) "GORTSCHAKOFF."

SECRETARY SEWARD'S REPLY.

The Secretary of State has delivered to Mr. Stoeckl the following acknowledgment:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, September 7.

The Secretary of State of the United States is authorized by the President to express to Mr. De Stoeckl, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, his profound sense of the liberal, friendly and magnanimous sentiments of his Majesty on the subject of the internal differences which for a time have seemed to threaten the American Union, and to announce in the instruction from Prince Gortschakoff to Mr. De Stoeckl, and by him read, by his Majesty's direction, to the President of the United States and the Secretary of State. Mr. De Stoeckl will express to his government the satisfaction with which the government regards this new guaranty of a friendship between the two countries, which had its beginning with the national existence of the United States. The Secretary of State offers to Mr. De Stoeckl renewed assurances of his high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
Mr. Edward De Stoeckl, etc.

Effects of Fremont's Proclamation.—The next two following paragraphs, concerning the reception of Fremont's proclamation by the President and Cabinet, and its probable effect on Garibaldi, the Italian Patriot, will strike our readers with some surprise, as coming from the Washington Correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald*. We cannot vouch for the correctness of the statements, though we see nothing improbable in them. Nothing can be more natural than that the boldest steps toward emancipation should kindle most generous enthusiasm, and command most respect. Hitherto, the facts warrant the conclusion that it will continue to be so.

Reception of Fremont's Proclamation on the President and Cabinet.—Fremont's proclamation, declaring that the rebels to be free men, was made solely on his own responsibility, without any previous advice from the authorities here or consultation with them on the subject. It struck the entire Cabinet and the President with utter amazement, and the President, after a moment's reflection, issued a quinary, like the crew of a wrecked boat, dashed by the surf high and dry upon the rocks and lying round thinking what to do. Whither it was right or wrong, prudent or imprudent, vital would be its effects, especially in the case of our new State, and of the States, whether to sanction it or controvert it. All these questions were freely and fully canvassed, when it was finally unanimously determined that the proclamation was just the right thing, made at precisely the right time, in exactly the right manner, and by the right man. The President pronounced himself like Andrew Jackson, the rare combination of the soldier and the statesman, triumphs.

Probable Effect of Fremont's proclamation on Garibaldi.—I can give you so many very interesting particulars in regard to the proposition of Garibaldi to join our army, and of the probability of his soon entering into the service of the United States. Nearly two months ago, the Consul at Genoa wrote to Garibaldi on the subject of our civil war. Garibaldi promptly replied, saying that he "sighed for retirement, but if the great cause of republican government were insulted, as which is the same throughout the world was made," he might be induced to leave his long cherished hope of withdrawal from public life; and he begged the Consul to express to our government his letter sympathy in its cause. He concluded his letter

with the significant inquiry, "how can the Republic be put in the emancipation of the slaves?" This correspondence was forwarded by our Consul to Secretary Seward, who communicated the same to the President. Mr. Lincoln immediately directed the Secretary of State to tender to Garibaldi, on the part of the President, the appointment of Major-General in the American Army, if he would take a part in this great contest. Mr. Seward's reply to Garibaldi, addressed to our Consul at Genoa, is one of the most elaborate, studied and ornate pieces of rhetoric that have ever emanated from the pen of an American official. It comes to be published, by the lovers of rhetoric throughout the world. It was general in its terms, arguing the point so often presented to American readers, that if republican government failed here, there was no hope for it anywhere else, but that the government at that time had no policy in regard to the confiscation and freeing of the slaves of rebels, and the Secretary of State did not know whether the government would adopt a policy on that subject, he dodged Garibaldi's main and important question, and made no allusion to it whatever. But now that Gen. Fremont has made a policy for the government on this vexed question—in full harmony with Garibaldi's views—the friends of the Italian liberator are sanguine that he will soon be here to accept the proffered commission on our army.

[We suspect that Garibaldi will wait till he sees the proclamation of liberty extended to all the slave States, and to all the slaves, before he will see in our civil war a contest for liberty.]

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.

Secession rumors from Washington are again rife. Some to the import that the rebels are assuming an attitude of advance upon Washington: others that they are about retreating, and that ten regiments of their forces in Virginia, are already ordered to North Carolina. Reconnoissances and encounters of picket guards are the only events that are now known to have transpired. Gen. McCollan is said to have taken a balloon ascent, on Saturday, to observe the positions of the rebel forces.

Private Scott pardoned.—Wm. Scott, of Company K, of Third Regiment Vermont Volunteers, who had been sentenced to be shot for sleeping on his post, while a sentry, has been pardoned by Gen. McCollan.

Confiscations.—Four vessels were yesterday seized at Providence, R. I., under the confiscation act.

Seceding from the Secession Army.—Baltimore, September 10.—A letter to the Baltimore American from a citizen of Leesburg, says that "a whole Mississippi regiment started here revolted on Saturday, broke their muskets to pieces, and started home." This is from a responsible and reliable source, and the writer adds that he has been furnished with correct information from that vicinity, and he adds to the note, "This is reliable."

The report that the Governor of North Carolina has recalled ten thousand of the troops of that State from Beauregard's command, is confirmed.—*Evening Post*.

The rebels are said to be building a railroad from Strasburg to Harper's Ferry.

N. Y. State Union Convention.—Syracuse, New York, September 10.—The People's Union Convention assembled at Telling Hall at eleven o'clock this forenoon.

The hall was filled with a high-spirited and intelligent body of men, presenting an appearance more than usually animating, even in a political convention.

From the first moment of meeting it became evident that the Convention was moved by an overwhelming spirit of earnestness, and high public spirit, which was manifested by Mr. Hiram A. Beebe, of Thos. called the Convention to order, and nominated Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, of Onondaga, as temporary chairman.

Rhode Island.—At the late session of the General Assembly, a resolution was passed pledging the State to a vigorous prosecution of the war in which the nation is now involved, and directing a copy thereof to be transmitted to the President of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, 11th.

Rebel forces in Virginia.—A Richmond paper, apparently of good authority, sums up the Confederate force before Washington on the 10th inst. as follows: The papers complain of the inefficiency of the cause protected by the South, and say the Government is spending all its efforts on Virginia.—*The Worker*.

Missouri.—War movements in Missouri are confined to skirmishing among the several divisions. Prisoners are daily arriving in St. Louis, captured by the federal troops in these encounters. McCulloch's force is reported to be moving toward the mouth of the Missouri river, and is being urged to co-operating with the Missouri troops, if necessary. Gen. Price has united his forces with those of Gen. Rains, making a total of about 7,000 men. They were expected to engage the enemy on Tuesday, the

21st inst., but owing to rain, postponed to the 22nd, and today they are engaged in a battle.

From St. Louis we have intelligence of a military engagement at Shiloh, Mo., between 900 Union troops and 1,000 Confederate troops, under the command of Col. John C. Moore, and nearly 200 rebels under Martin C. Johnson. The rebels were defeated, and the Union troops were hurt, notwithstanding that Green fired his rebel troops for two hours and a half.

The Women were killed in a fire.—A fire broke out at Stamford, Ct., on Saturday. The explosion of a lamp set fire to the clothing of the stewardess, and she fell in her efforts to subdue the flames, was fatally injured.

The States Zealously approved of the Post Office.—The primary election in the State of New York, for the purpose of electing a member of the Post Office, for the district of New York, was stopped at the Post Office by order of the Postmaster General, and was only allowed to pass through the mails, by the most earnest protestations of loyalty to the Union by Mr. Taylor, the editor. Mr. Taylor has telegraphed to Washington for further instructions.—*The Sun*.

Position of Washington.—The Correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* says the rebel army has advanced from Manassas to Fairfax Court House, and made that place its headquarters, the left wing extending up the river as far as Lees Ferry, and the right resting in front of Alexandria. The main body is upon the left, indicating an intention to move on to the city. The rebels are preparing to advance across the river at some point above the city.

"The information derived from the sources alluded to, is that the rebel generals have no intention of attacking or burning the city, but hope to cross the river, overrun Maryland and obtain possession of Washington."

The Privateer Snapper is said to have arrived at Surinam.

General Butler's new expedition.—General Butler arrived this morning, and has been very busy all day engaged in interview with the Secretary of War, General Scott and Secretary Chase. He will make an early departure tomorrow upon a new expedition.

Gerrit Smith to President Lincoln.—The Daily Tribune of 9th inst., contains an able letter of Gerrit Smith to Pres. Lincoln, in favor of a national abolition of slavery.

An Abolition Letter among the "Counterbombs."—A correspondent of the National Anti-Slavery Standard relates the following.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1861.

I heard a good and true story the other day of a Massachusetts volunteer. He is an "old-line" Republican of the old school, and a true friend of the cause of the Massachusetts Abolitionist, if I may call him such, has for years been aching to get an opportunity to have a good "talk" with a parcel of Southern slaves, upon their own soil. This has long been his most earnest desire, though he has the opportunity, and he has been waiting for a good opportunity. He would argue with white men in Massachusetts, but could rarely get at the plowmen, and never at a slave. Enlisting in one of the Bay State regiments, he was ordered to Fortress Monroe. Here he found several colored fugitive slaves, but found "contraband," and began to see a way in which the desire of his heart might be gratified. At last he was put in charge of two hundred of the "contraband" at some earthwork, in which position he continued for several weeks, the colored people becoming greatly attached to him, and he had his desire more than gratified. One Saturday night, the time at last came for him to turn home, and one Saturday night he drew up his list of colored workmen, every one of whom was a slave the month before, and delivered to them a farewell address. His time had passed. The great wish of his heart was to be gratified, for he was commencing a speech to a audience of slaves, and that, too, upon the sacred soil of Virginia, and within two hours ride of Richmond! He was to deliver a farewell address, as Washingtonians would say, to his soldiers here, but he was a man of full view even for history than Washington's farewell. It was his first anti-slavery address delivered in a slave State, and he was a white man to slaves. One thing he advised the slaves to do—go to work to become slaves again, no matter what the tide of affairs might take. There was a man saying that. Every body of the entire lot was angry, and declared that wherever the Northern army at the Post was he would go, unless slavery was abolished in Virginia. When he came to the end of his speech, he cried out, "Don't forget 'em." "Don't forget Sam." "I forgot Pete," and so on, through the entire list of "white" republicans. The Massachusetts anti-slavery man was home satisfied, and his children's children will be proud to say they were present at the first anti-slavery address to a slave audience up to date.

THURSDAY, 12th.

From Washington.—The dullness in military affairs about Washington was broken yesterday by a report of a very trying rebel duty in the city. Great excitement was caused by the report, and it was only after the cause of the report. It proved that a reconnoitering party had gone out in the direction of Falls Church, and had suddenly upon a large force of rebels, became a battle.

brick skirmish, in which three of our troops were killed and seven wounded.

The rebels do appear to be making no preparation for an immediate attack, and it is thought in military circles that the official cautiousness of our forces will prevent us from taking the initiative.

The result of the reconnaissance shows that the rebels are in very large force in the vicinity of Louisville and Paducah.—*The W.*

Misses.—General Pope marched at Sunday night against Martin Green, who had approached the U. S. forces his 5,000 men scattering in all directions, and leaving everything behind them. Two women were arrested in St. Louis on Wednesday, for having passed on to the United States soldiers.

Railroad.—Hushong, a Maryland, is in General ready for Washington, Sept. 13.—The Maryland legislature met yesterday but upon doing mischief. The state legislature is to assemble on Tuesday next, and it is understood that the majority of the members intend to take measures to invite the invasion of the state by the rebel army, and then to pass an ordinance of secession.

General Dix and Banks are fully apprised of these movements, and will employ their forces to prevent the consummation of treacherable acts.

General Howard who has been nominated by the Marylanders for Governor of the state, is the official reporter to the Supreme Court of the United States. He is a rank secessionist.

More Soldiers wanted.—Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, who is chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, at the great Union Meeting, in Faneuil Hall, Boston, stated that—

"The government needs 150,000 more men in the field—50,000 for General McClellan, and 100,000 for General Fremont.—*The W.*

Senator Wilson should have been told that when the administration proclaims it a war for liberty against slavery, so many times the number of men he asks for will be forthcoming.

Fremont's proclamation among the soldiers. I cannot understand this opportunity to assure you of the general satisfaction and delight which was manifested by the soldiers in perusing the proclamation of Fremont. It seemed to them to betoken a more earnest appreciation of the crisis and its dangers than any official document which had previously been issued. The only incident connected with it which is interesting, is that Gen. McClellan does not make the same issue in Virginia. It would, more than any other course, break up the best of secession traitors who now reside with the very lines of our army, and who neglect no opportunity to insult our patriot soldiers and pour contempt and ridicule on the holy cause for which we are fighting. There must be an end to these things. Let the government issue a proclamation which shall make it plain to every man in Virginia and Maryland as the heroic Fremont has done in Missouri, and they will be strengthened and supported by all loyal men in the States."

The above is from the Washington correspondent of *The World*, whose editors, we hope, will receive it as an answer to their late prediction that, on a proclamation of emancipation, a majority of the soldiers would throw down their arms!

Proslavery and secession rebuked. The late attempt of Gager & Co., to revive the pro-slavery Democracy in the State of New York, is likely to prove an utter failure. The two conventions just now in session have probably given it a quietus.

The People of Virginia Conventions. without distinction of party first made their nomination, which was afterward adopted, with a change of a single name, by the Republican Convention sitting in the same place.—The following is the substance of the resolution by the Union or People's Convention.

Resolved, That following was the order agreed upon by the Attorney General, J. S. Dickinson, of Browne, Secretary of State, Hon. J. P. Port of Cleveland, Controller James Robinson of Cleveland, Treasurer, Wm. B. Lewis of Kings County, Comptroller, John J. A. Albee, of Erie County, former Mayor, A. Tallmadge of New York, State Prison Inspector, Abraham B. Tapscott, of Westchester State Prison and Surveyor, Wm. B. Sawyer, of Oneida Judge of the Court of Appeals, Wm. B. Wright, of Ulster.

The only name made is the above by the Republican Convention, in the resolution of the name of J. B. F. Bruce, for F. A. Talbot, Judge, for J. B. F. Bruce.

From Kentucky we learn that the Senate has adopted a resolution, by a large majority, rejecting the withdrawal of the rebel troops from the State. An attempt to pass a bill requiring the military to remove the rebel forces, was unsuccessful.—*The W.*

From Gen Banks it is reported that on Sunday last Capt. Thompson, of the Rhode Island battery, opened

fire on a camp of rebels lately assembled at General's Ferry, Kentucky, killing many.

Notes.—It is said that Postmasters who have not received new stamps, to facilitate the sale of the old issue until the former can be supplied, and if course to mail all letters brought to their office prepaid by stamps of the old style.—*Trist.*

Defeat of the Rebel Flotilla Command by General Rosecrans.—The general received a dispatch from General Rosecrans, that he had routed Gen. Floyd's command, and that the latter was driven to his earthworks. General Rosecrans will give battle to Floyd again to-morrow.—*Howland.*

FRIDAY, 13th.

From Fort Virginia we have intelligence of an important victory gained by the federal arms.—General Rosecrans, on Tuesday came upon Floyd's army, 5,000 strong, intrenched near Summerville, and, after some preliminary skirmishing, engaged his whole force. After a hard fight of three hours, during which some of Floyd's guns were silenced, and his positions taken, our forces fell back and rested on their arms for the night, with a view to engaging the enemy again in the morning. It was found, however, that Floyd had fled during the night, leaving his baggage, horses, wagons, &c., and taking with him his dead and wounded. Our loss was fifteen killed and seventy wounded. The federal troops engaged were principally from Ohio, and conducted themselves, it is reported with signal bravery.

A dispatch from Gen. Fremont states that Gen. Pope is in full pursuit of Greene's forces. A consultation has been held between the Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroads, under the order of Gen. Fremont, which will afford important facility for military operations. The rebels in Missouri continue to burn the bridges of railroads, with a view to producing slaughter and disaster among the loyal citizens.

Dispatches from Kentucky state that the Senate had confirmed the vote of the House expelling the Confederate forces from the state by a vote of 26 to 8. The enlistment of men for the rebel army in Kentucky is made a crime punishable with death.

In view of the increasing importance of *Fortress Monroe* as a base of operations, the War Department intends to largely increase the number of forces at that station.

The rebel troops have torn by nine miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track, extending from Martinsburg to North Mountain.—*The World.*

A report of the wreck of the privateer *Sumter* at Trinidad, lacks confirmation.

RECEPTION OF DR. CHEEVER. On Thursday Evening, 1st, and Mrs. Cheever received their friends, at the house of Rev. S. R. Davis, No. 13, Twenty-Eighth Street. The spacious rooms were well filled. Dr. Fairbank presided, and after introductory remarks, called on Rev. Dr. Tyng to lead in prayer. Dr. Hart then read an appropriate address of the Church of the Puritans to their Pastor, to which he responded, with much pathos and great eloquence. He was followed, in a felicitous manner, by Dr. Tyng, in which his sympathy with the Pastor and Church of the Puritans, under their persecutions and with the holy cause for which they have thus suffered, were most feelingly and unequivocally expressed.—After Dr. Tyng, followed a number of other speakers, among whom were Rev. J. R. Sloaner, Rev. D. M. Graham, Rev. Hiram Mattison, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Theodore Tilton, Oliver Johnson, Edgar Ketchum, and William Goodell. The meeting was one of great utility and interest, and was promoted to a late hour. We trust it will prove a precursor of renewed activity in the good cause.

Family Miscellany.

TWILIGHT THOUGHTS.

All the waste of life is golden,
Glowing in the first of dawn.

In this peaceful close of day
I heard the wild birds very singing.

Down the ways and pathways through
Night is peace and quiet brought.

As the twilight fades away—
Softly the night wind wanders over

Blue fields of purple daffodil—
Louds the air with rich perfume

Such a fragrance sweet, as never
Flows in the Ganges sacred river.

Where the pale, pure roses grow
In both the verdant banks with flowers.

In the 1830's, at the end of the
Comes another, another vision.

Midst air fancies bright and clear
How after 'Mid white cliffs glowing.

North the starlight's high, beaming
Many a soldier brave is dreaming

Of his home, so far away.

Where the pale, pure roses grow
Watch and ward of old Vernon keeping.

Hastening onward to the sea
Where the southern breeze is sighing.

And we are Freedom's champions lying.
And there dream, as day is dying.

Of the sad hours yet to be.

God of mercy! watch them or there
Smooth the thorny path before them.

Those we love—the brave and free—
All thy gifts on them bestowing.

May their hearts with joy be glowing,
'Neath our starry banner glowing.

True to country, home, and Thee—
—*Wendell Phillips.*

For the Principal.

A STORY OF FORTRESS MONROE.

Johnny Johnson, a "Contraband" of medium size, quite black, somewhat very much, and again, very twenty, called on me, to-day, to help to get to Canada. He would not be persuaded that it was yet safe for him in the States, he was afraid the people of the Government might yet return the "contraband," and can we wonder at his fears? Was not Christ given up to Herod by Pilate, as a peace offering? and has Pilate no representatives among us?

Johnny (his late master usually called him Johnny, and was not a brute except when his temper was roused, when he would go two hundred and fifty lashes to appease it), says he was born in Richmond, but lived for many years past in Yorktown, with a Mr. Taylor. Taylor was an officer in the Southern army; that is, he rode a horse and had men under him; and was killed at Big Bethel, at least the papers said so.

Johnny escaped before the battle at Big Bethel, and first reached Point Comfort. He was afterward taken to Fortress Monroe where he waited on Lieut. Col. Wetmore, and took care of his horse. He says he was kindly treated by the officers and soldiers, and that nobody hindered his coming North. He says that in Virginia, John Brown is spoken of, by the slaves, as a good man, who gave his life to help them.

I asked Johnny if he left any relations in slavery? His black face was instantly overspread with marks of distress, and he choked so that I could hardly get at what he said, but finally learned that more than three holidays ago (and said had been all his holidays since) he and his sister Mary, with others, were at work in the corn-field, when Taylor got angry at Mary because her work did not please him, and killed her by a blow on the side of her head, with his horse. I asked how Mary died? He could not tell, but said, "she died." I asked how many feet from the ground had "so high" a thing, her, perhaps, fifteen. This murder took place, we must suppose, only in the presence of slaves, and Taylor escaped all punishment, until the rifles of our men at Big Bethel sent him to his final account. —*W. V.*

LITTLE ANNIE.

It was drawing toward the close of a sultry day in August, as I sat alone in my little study-room. For six hours I had been seeking to check the restless spirit of my scholars, and to persuade them gently and diligently to study their appointed lessons, but every child seemed to be in a state of perpetual rebellion. At four o'clock weary, discouraged, and I grew to feel fretful and impatient, I had dismissed them all and but one had returned home. I was trying to drive my tongue from about by writing to an absent friend, when gentle footsteps, which upon the bare floor and the mother's only daughter, little four-year-old Annie, stood beside me.

"I've brought you a little pink flower, teacher," she said softly "is no more to be home?"

I was just describing a picnic that I had recently attended, and vexed at the interruption, I caught the flower impatiently in my hand, but the elating sensation that followed, showed me that she had innocently brought me a little thistle-blow. Still more irritated by the pain, I said angrily, "What did you bring that thistle in here to trouble me for? You need not wait for me any longer; I guess I can find my way home alone." And I resumed my writing. In a moment I looked up, and she had gone—Half an hour had expired, and my letter was completed. Laying aside my writing materials, I returned to my boarding place. I noticed that it was very still at the grist-mill as I passed, and a little further on I missed the pleasant face of Annie's mother at the window where she usually sat sewing. When I reached home, I entered my room, and threw myself discontentedly into the rocking chair. I tried to persuade myself that the cause of my unhappiness was the heated and depressing atmosphere, or those patience-trying children; anything, in fact, but my own guilty self.

Soon there was a low knock at the door, and Mrs. Gordon entered. "Have you heard the news?" she asked. Then in a few brief words she told me how Annie had informed the rest, when school was dismissed, that she should wait for me; but at length getting fed up, as they supposed—"You know," said Mrs. Gordon, softly, "that children have not as much patience as those who are older"—she had started for home alone. What happened they could not tell, for Annie's father was alone in the back part of the mill, but suddenly he heard a scream, and sprang to the spot. A board carelessly left loose, was slipping to one side, and through the opening he saw Annie struggling in the dark waters. Almost frantic, he seized an iron hook, but the great wheel moved round, and in a few moments steeper hands than his drew the little crushed and mangled form out of the foaming waters. Tenderly and carefully they bore her home, but just as they entered the gate, a beautiful smile came over her parted lips, and she ceased to breathe.

I listened with almost breathless eagerness till the sad story was finished, and then a deep shudder crept over me, and leaning my head on my hands, I sobbed aloud. If I could only have taken back those angry words! but it was too late. There were tears in the eyes of my little girls, as they came to meet me the next morning, and they said in soft, subdued voices, as their small hands clasped in mine, "Annie is dead." They little knew what a fearful retribution for my sin those three words brought upon me, for only God and my own heart bore witness against me.

At noon I yielded to their pleading that I would take them with me to see their little playmate. She was lying in her crib, with the sunny curls parted back from her fair, open brow. Her lips were wreathed with a smile so gentle and peaceful, that it seemed as if angels had kissed her, and left the reflection of their happiness there. How often I had seen her in her childish slumbers with the same look of innocence resting on her face. There was only the little white shroud, and the unyielding elap of the tiny hands, to prove that the gentle voice which asked me if I were ready to go home, was hushed forever.

Something of the anguish that I felt must have shown itself upon my face, for the bereaved father grasped my hand warmly as he said, "I knew you would sympathize with us in the loss of our darling, for she loved you dearly. You have been very kind to her this summer; God bless you for it!" and tears that did honor to a father's love moistened his cheek.—Oh! if he had only known it all, and reproached me, I could have borne it, but that kindness was too much, and bitterly repenting my hasty words, I turned away.

I can not tell you of the funeral, when clad in white we followed her to her long home, for my eyes were blinded with tears. But I would that I might lead you to the little green grave, with only "Little Annie" on the small white stone, and there in sight of the little brown school-room and the old grist-mill, tell the sad story of the little one who sleeps there, and the lesson it has taught me, which I never can forget.

"Or wayward childhood would not bear this rule.

And smitten in a light of happy days,

Love, Hope, and Delusion, these must be thy grace—

And in the heart of thy life, thy soul."

MAKING OTHERS HAPPY.

Have you made one happy heart to-day? *How* calmly you seek your pillow? *How* sweetly sleep! In all this world there is nothing so sweet as giving comfort to the distressed,—as getting a sun-ray into the gloomy heart. Children of sorrow meet as wherever we turn; there is not a moment that tears are not shed and sighs uttered: yet how many of these sighs are caused by our thoughtlessness! How many a daughter wrings the very soul of a fond mother by acts of unkindness and ingratitude! How many husbands, by one little word, make a whole day of sad hours and unkind thoughts! How many wives, by recrimination, estrangement and embitter loving hearts! How many brothers and sisters meet but to vex each other, making wounds that no human power can heal! Ah! if each one worked upon this maxim day by day—"Strive to make some heart happy!"—jealousy, revenge, malice, hate, with their kindred evil associates, would forever leave the earth.

A BEAUTIFUL REFLECTION.

Bulwer eloquently says:

"I cannot believe that earth is man's abiding place. It can't be that our life, cast up by the ocean of eternity, is to float a moment upon its waves and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the glorious aspirations, which peep like angels from the temple of our heart, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars who hold their festival around the midnight throne, are forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth; there is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread before us like islands that slumber on the ocean; and where the hehgs that pass before us like shadows, leave our presence for ever.

CAUTION TO MOTHERS.

It is a very common thing to see mothers and servant girls pushing along over the sidewalk the little carriages in which they are giving infants an airing on pleasant days. The practice is a very dangerous one, and is very liable to a great permanent injury to the child. We observe also that carriages are now so constructed that they may be pushed instead of drawn. The position of a child riding backwards is an unnatural one, and directly affects the brain of the tender creature. Some grown persons, even, cannot ride backwards in a railroad car without experiencing a sense of faintness and to expect a child to do what a strong adult cannot, is unreasonable, to say the least. It is believed by medical writers that infants have died from diseases produced by being ridden backwards. It is a law of nature always to draw them forwards. We hope mothers will remember this, and impress it upon the minds of their servants. Check the first attempt to ride the little innocent backwards, and you will remove one of the causes of congestion and brain fever to which children are so liable.

OLD FOGIES.

In his recent work on Representative Government, Mr. J. S. Mills observes that "the Conservatives are, by the law of their existence, the stupidest party. In Legislation such men are nonentities except on division lists; they contribute no arguments, expound no principles, exercise no judgment, and are less fit for the real duties of senatorship than the skilled workmen whom they employ. Socially, they are portions of that inert matter which obstructs progress, even more than active opposition. You can't reason with them, for they don't understand it. You can't enlighten them, for they have no windows to their souls. They block the way like an overturned wagon, keeping better whistles in the rear, and if they have any use, it is to dam up the stream of improvement until the give rise to one of those periodical floods by which accumulated rubbish is swept away."

WAR AND REBELLION IN LOUISIANA.—The Rev. J. Ivey, P. E. of the Monroe District, Louisiana Conference, writes, May 17th.—"The war excitement rather hinders their religious education. Soldiers ask for sermons as they go, and prayers after they go, and prayers after they are gone. Some join the church and enlist for Christ."
—Exchange Paper.

Yet those soldiers are fighting in support of the slavery rebellion. "The war excitement rather hinders their religion." And their religions teach us to instruct them in such a religion. Such a paragraph suggests reflections that might occupy a volume. Delusions, mischiefs, and dangers, of false religion, the name, and with the Shibboleth of Christianity.

The most beautiful may be the most admired, caressed, but they are not always the most esteemed loved.

The City of New York alone contains as many inhabitants as the States of Georgia and South Carolina.

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In France women sell railway tickets, keep books, as librarians, make watches, set jewels, engrave, do paintings, and chisel marble. And why not?

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